THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 809.] FRIDAY, March 19, 1802. [Vol. XV

LEXINGTON:—Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, *(On Main Street)*—price Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance.

VALUABLE MEDICINES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *PATENT MEDICINES* hitherto in the hands of messrs. Macbean & Poyzer, will in future be sold by mr. Nathaniel Hart, *only*, in Lexington, messrs. M. & P. having relinquished the agency in his favor. A fresh supply of the following are recieved from Lee & Co. *Baltimore.*

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, sore Throats and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,

For the Cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred had occasion to take more than one, numbers not half a bottle.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry G. Soper, Kent County, Delaware.

"I have given the ague drops to a number of patients this fall, and with constant success; in some obstinate cases they acted like a charm, the diseases yielding in a day or two to this remedy, after resisting the barks for months, and when they had been thrown in the largest doses."

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

For corns speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—Juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea—frequent intoxication, or any other distructive in, temperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And it is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Violent cramps in the stomach and back,	
Nervous disorders	Consumptions,
Indigestion,	Lowness of spirits,
Melancholy,	Loss of appetite,
Relaxations,	Impurities of the blood,
Involuntary emissions,	Hysterical affections,
Obstinate gleets,	Inward weakness,
Fluor albus, &c.	

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers and sending forth from that organ new health and vigour into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without endangering it; braces without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone, and restores the neutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed and whose loss had thrown he whole frame into langor and debility.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for rheumatisms, gout palsey, sprains and bruises, white swellings, old, strains, and relaxations, numbness and weakness of the joints, stiffness of the neck, pains of the side head ache, swelled faces, frozen limbs, and every similar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chopped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold and windy complaints in the stomach and bowels, flying pains, and other spasmodic affections.

The testimony of thousands, and daily experience sufficiently prove the superiority of the above medicines over all others, in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

Letter from mr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virg. October 7, 1801.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in *Materia Medica*, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.

If you think this letter may be useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

P. WEATHERBURN.

Messrs. R. Lee & Co.

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite & procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe is an invaluable cosmatic, perfectly innocent and safe, from corrosive and replient minerals, (the basis of other lotion) and of unparelleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, render the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident defluctions of rheums, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers & wonderfully strengthening a weak sight—Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues when nearly depived of sight.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE,

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and dilicate softness to the lips.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR

For the cure of all kinds of Head Ache.

FOR THE CURE OF VENEREAL COMPLAINTS.

The patent Indian Vegitable Specific, prepared by Dr. Leroux.

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS.

HAMILTON's WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Description of worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which inseft the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz the Teres, or large round worm, the Cocurbitin, or short flat white worm, the Ascarides or small maw worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning, bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation or speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and soted stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and effectious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most dilicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humor from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance and angreeable taste.

As upwards *one hundred and twenty thousand persons* of both sexes, and of every age, have received benefit from this extraordinary medicine, a multitude of certificates of cures may be seen, in addition to those already published.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint—particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Letter from mr. Benj. Williams, No. 50, Baltimire street, two doors above South-Gay-street.

Gentlemen,

I have a son six years of age, who for four years past has been generally in a very unhealty state, particularly in the summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasting fast, his breath became foeted, an almoit constant itching of the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore was successfively procured. Each of these gentlemen in their turn declared worms to be the cause of his disorder, and exhausted their skill in attempts to expel them, pink root, steel filings, with a viriety of other medicines were administred without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours

I had frequently heard of your Worm Destroying Lozenges, but like many others, did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (mr. Wm. S. Moor) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make a trial of them. I accordingly gave my son a dose, agreeable to directions, which soon expelled *eight large worms*, some of them about 12 inches in length; a second dose brought away *four* more of similar size; a third dose being administred, no worm appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health. BENJ. WILLIAMS.

Mess. Richd. Lee, & Co.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

CAUTION.

*** *Those who value their Money and their health, and wish to procure the* Genuine Medecines, *will apply only as above.*

[Published by Authority.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the Seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and one.

AN ACT

For the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Tripolitan cruisers.

WHEREAS the Regency of Tripoli, on the coast of Barbary, has commenced a predatory warfare against the United States:

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That it shall be lawful fully to equip, officer, man, and employ such of the armed vessels of the United States as may be judged requisite by the President of the United States, for protecting effectually the commerce and seamen thereof on the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining seas.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to instruct the commanders of the respective public vessels aforesaid, to subdue, seize and make prize of all vessels, goods and effects belonging to the Bey of Tripoli, or to his subjects, and to bring or send the same into port, to be proceeded against, and distributed according to law, and also to cause to be done all such other acts of precaution or hostility as the state of war will justify, and may, in his opinion require.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on the application of the owners of private armed vessels of the United States, the President of the United States may grant to them special commissions, in the form in which he shall direct, under the seal of the United States; and such private armed vessels, when so commissioned, shall have the like authority for subduing, seizing, taking and bringing into port, any Tripolitan vessel, goods, or effects, as the before mentioned public armed vessels may by law have; and shall therein be subject to the instructions which may be given by the President of the United States for the regulation of their conduct; and their commissions shall be revocable at his pleasure: *Provided*, That before any commission shall be granted as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the vessel for which the same may be requested, and the commander thereof, for the time being, shall give bond to the United States, with two responsible sureties, not interested in the vessel, in the penal sum of seven thousand dollars; or, if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, in the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with condition for observing the rules and articles of the United States, and the instructions [illegible] as aforesaid; and also, for satisfying all damages and injuries which shall be done, contrary to the tenor thereof, by such commissioned vessel; and for delivering up the commission, when revoked by the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any Tripolitan vessel, goods or effects, which shall be so captured and brought into port by any private armed vessel of the United States, duly commissioned, as aforesaid, may be adjudged good prize, and thereupon shall accrue to the owners and officers and men of the capturing vessel, and shall be distributed according to the agreement which shall have been made between them, or, in failure of such agreement, according to the discretion of the court having cognizance of the capture.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the seamen may be engaged to serve in the navy of the United States for a period not exceeding two years; but the President may discharge the same sooner, if in his judgement, their services may be dispensed with.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate,

Approved, Feb. 6, 1802.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Extending the privilege of franking and receiving letters, free of postage, to any person admitted, or to be admitted to take a seat in Congress, as a delegate; and providing compensation for such delegate.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That any person admitted, or who may hereafter be admitted to take a seat in Congress, as a delegate, shall enjoy the privilege of sending and receiving letters, free of postage, on the same terms, and under the same restrictions, as are provided for the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, by the act, entitled "An Act to establish the post-office of the United States;" and that every such delegate so admitted to a seat, be, and he is hereby authorised to receive, free of postage, under the said restrictions, any letters directed to him, and which shall have arrived at the seat of government prior to the passage of this act. And that every such delegate shall receive for his travelling expenses and attendance in Congress, the same compensation as is or may be allowed, by law, to the members of the Senate and House of Representives of the United States, to be certified and paid in the same manner.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, Feb. 18, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Making certain partial appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the sum of fixty thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying the expences of the pay of the army, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same hereby are appropriated to the purposes herein recited, respectively, that is to say: For the contingent expences of the department of the Treasury, to make good the deficiency of former appropriations for the same, the sum of sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars, and fifty-seven cents.

For the printing of the public accounts, to make good the deficiency of former appropriations for the same, the sum of fourteen hundred dollars.

Towards the contingent expences of the Department of the Treasury, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Towards the contingent expences of the House of Representatives, during the year one thousand eight hundred [illegible] stamps, three hundred and seventy-seven dollars, and seventy-eight cents.

To the Commissioner of Loans of Pennsylvania, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Provided however, That the expence, thus allowed, shall have been actually incurred: *And provided also*, that the whole amount paid to each above-mentioned officer, respectively, for his compensation, and that of his clerks and persons employed in his office, for the year aforesaid, shall not exceed the sums heretofore appropriated, by law, to those objects, respectively, during the said year.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid sums shall be paid and discharged out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, Feb. 23, 1802.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Jessamine county, on Hickman creek, near Teagarden's mills, a forrel Horse, two or three years old, thirteen hands high, star and snip, two hind feet White, no brands perceivable, appraised to 12l—January 16th 1802.

* *Richard Crews.*

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 14, 1802.

DEBATE

On Mr. Breckenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session, for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

[*Mr. Morris, in continuation:*]

In conſidering the expediency I hope I ſhall be pardoned for aſking your attention to ſome parts of the conſtitution, which have not yet been dwelt upon, and which tend to elucidate this part of our enquiry. I agree fully with the gentleman of every ſection, every ſentence, and every word of the conſtitution ought to be deliberately weighed and examined; nay, I am content to go along with him, and give its due value and importance to every ſtop and comma.—In the beginning we find a declaration of the motives which induced the American people to bind themſelves by this compact. And in the foreground of that declaration we find theſe objects ſpecified; *to form a more perfect union, to eſtabliſh juſtice and to inſure domeſtic tranquility.* But how are theſe objects effected? The people intended to *eſtabliſh juſtice.* What proviſion have they made to fulfil that intention? After pointing out the courts which ſhould be eſtabliſhed, the 2d ſection of the 3d article informs us, "The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes, in law and equity, ariſing under this conſtitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which ſhall be made under their authority; to all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls; to all caſes admiralty and maratime juriſdiction; to controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party; to controverſies between two or more ſtates, between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate, between citizens of different ſtates, between citizens of ſame ſtate claiming lands under grants of different ſtates, and between a ſtate, or the citizens thereof, and foreign ſtates, citizens or ſubjects.

"In all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls, and thoſe in which a ſtate ſhall be a party, the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdiction. In all the other caſes beforementioned, the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction, both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch regulations as the Congreſs ſhall make."

Thus then we find that the judicial power ſhall extend to a great variety of caſes, but that the ſupreme court ſhall have only appellate juriſdiction in all admiralty and maratime cauſes, in all controverſies between the United States and private citizens, between citizens of different ſtate, between citizens of the ſame ſtate claiming lands under different ſtatses, and between a citizen of the United States and foreign ſtates, citizens or ſubjects. The honorable gentleman from Kentucky, who made the motion on your table, has told us that the conſtitution in its judiciary proviſions contemplated only thoſe caſes which could not be tried in the ſtate courts. But he will, I hope pardon me when I contend that the conſtitution did not merely contemplate, [illegible] by expreſs words reſerve to the nati[illegible]nals a right to decide, and did ſe[illegible]tizens [illegible] to

[illegible] conſtitution [illegible] ſhall be [illegible] courts. It has declared that the judicial power ſo veſted ſhall extend to the caſes mentioned, and that the ſupreme court ſhall not have original juriſdiction in thoſe caſes. Evidently, therefore, it has declared that they ſhall (in the firſt inſtance) be tried by *inferior* courts, with appeal to the *ſupreme* court. This, therefore, amounts to a declaration that the *inferior* courts *ſhall* exiſt. Since without them the citizen is deprived of thoſe rights for which he ſtipulated, or rather thoſe rights *verbally* granted would be *actually* withheld; and that great ſecurity of our Union, that neceſſary guard of our tranquility, be completely paralized, if not deſtroyed. In declaring then that theſe tribunals *ſhall exiſt*, it equally declares, that the congreſs *ſhall* ordain and eſtabliſh them. If ſay they *ſhall*; this is the evident intention, if not the expreſs words of the conſtitution. The convention in framing, the American people in adopting, that compact, did not, could not preſume, that the congreſs would omit to do, what they were thus bound to do. They could not preſume, that the legiſlature, would heſitate one moment, in eſtabliſhing the organs neceſſary to carry into effect thoſe wholeſome, thoſe important proviſions.

The honorable member from Virginia has given us a hiſtory of the judicial ſyſtem, and in the courſe of it has told us, that the judges of the ſupreme court knew when they accepted their offices the duties they were to perform, and the ſalaries they were to receive. He thence infers, that if again called on to do the ſame duties they have no right to complain. Agreed. But that is not the queſtion between us. Admitting that they have made a hard bargain, and that we may hold them to a ſtrict performance, is it wiſe to exact their compliance to the injury of our conſtituents? We are urged to go back to the old ſyſtem; but let us firſt examine the effects of that ſyſtem. The judges of the ſupreme court rode the circuits, and two of them with the aſſiſtance of a diſtrict judge held circuit courts and tried cauſes. *As a ſupreme court* they have in moſt caſes only an appellate juriſdiction. In the firſt inſtance therefore they tried a cauſe ſitting *as an inferior court*, and then on appeal tried it over again *as a ſupreme court*. Thus then the appeal was from the ſentence of the judges to the judges themſelves. But ſay, that to avoid this incoherence, you will incapacitate the two judges who ſat on the circuit from ſitting in the ſupreme court to receive their own decrees. Strike them off: and ſuppoſe, either the ſame or a contrary deciſion to have been made on another circuit by two of their brethren in a ſimilar caſe. For the ſame reaſon you ſtrike *them* off, and then you have no court left. Is this wiſe? Is it ſafe? You place yourſelves in a ſituation where your citizens muſt be deprived of the advantage given to them of a court of appeals, or elſe run the greateſt riſque that the deciſion of the firſt court will carry with it that of the other.

The ſame honorable member has given us a hiſtory of the law paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, which he wiſhes now to repeal. That hiſtory is accurate at leaſt in one important part of it. I believe that all amendments were rejected, *pertinaciously* rejected: and I acknowledge that I joined heartily in that rejection It was for the cleareſt reaſon on earth. We all perfectly underſtood, that to *amend* the bill was to *deſtroy* it. That if ever it got back to the other houſe, it would periſh. Thoſe, therefore, who approved of the general proviſions of that bill, were determined to adopt it. We fought the practicable good, and would not in purſuit of unattainable perfection, ſacrifice that good to the pride of opinion. We took the bill, therefore, with its imperfections, convinced that when it was once paſſed into a law, it might be eaſily amended.

We are now told, that this procedure was improper; nay, that it was *indecent*. That *public opinion* had declared itſelf againſt us. That a majority (holding different opinions) was *already choſen* to the other houſe; and that a ſimilar majority *was expected* for that in which we ſit—Mr. Preſident, are we then to underſtand, that oppoſition to the majority in the two houſes of congreſs is *improper*, is *indecent?* If ſo—what are we to think of thoſe gentlemen, who not only with proper and decent, but with laudable motives, (for ſuch is their claim) ſo long, ſo perſeveringly, ſo pertinaciouſly, oppoſed that voice of the people, which had ſo repeatedly, and for ſo many years, declared itſelf againſt them, thro' the organ of their repreſentatives? Was this indecent in them? If not, how could it be improper for us to ſeize the only moment which was left for the then majority to do what they deemed a neceſſary act? Let us again refer to thoſe imperious demands of the conſtitution, which called on us to eſtabliſh inferior courts. Let me remind gentlemen of their aſſertion on this floor, that centuries might elapſe before any judicial ſyſtem could be eſtabliſhed with general conſent. And then let me aſk, being thus impreſſed with a [illegible] of the duty and the difficulty of per[illegible]ing that arduous taſk, was it not wiſe to [illegible]e auſpicious moment?

[illegible]g the many ſtigmas affixed to this [illegible]ave been told that the Preſident, in [illegible]n to fill the offices which it crea[illegible]ancies and filled them from the [illegible]uſe. And that but for the in[illegible]ircumſtance a majority in fa[illegible] not have been found. Let [illegible]ggeſtion. It is grounded [illegible] of corrupt influence deriv[illegible]ded on two remote and ſucceſſive contingencies. Firſt, the vacancy might or might not exiſt; for it depended as well on the acceptance of another as on the preſident's grant; and ſecondly, the preſident might or might not fill it with a member of this houſe. Yet on this vague conjecture, on this unſtable ground, it is inferred, that men in high confidence violated their duty. It is hard to determine the influence of ſelf intereſt on the heart of man. I ſhall not, therefore make the attempt. In the preſent caſe it is poſſible, that the imputation may be juſt, but I hope not, I believe not. At any rate gentlemen will agree with me, that the calculation is uncertain and the conjecture vague.

But let it now, for argument ſake, be admitted. Saving always the reputation of honorable men who are not here to defend themſelves. Let it I ſay, for argument ſake be admitted, that the gentlemen alluded to acted under the influence of improper motives. What then? Is a law, that has received the varied aſſent required by the conſtitution, and is clothed with all the needful formalities thereby invalidated? Can you impair its force by impeaching the motives of any member who voted for it? Does it follow, that a law is bad becauſe all thoſe who concur in it cannot give good reaſons for their votes? Is it not before us? Muſt we not judge of it by its intrinſic merit? Is it a fair argument, addreſſed to our underſtanding, to ſay we muſt repeal a law, even a good one, if the enacting of it may have been effected in any degree by improper motives? Or is the judgment of this houſe ſo feeble, that it may not be truſted?

Gentlemen tell us, however, that the law is materially defective, nay that it is unconſtitutional. What follows? Gentlemen bid us repeal it. But is this juſt reaſoning? If the law be only defective, why not amend? And if unconſtitutional, why repeal? In this caſe no repeal can be neceſſary; the law is in itſelf void; it is a mere dead letter.

To ſhew that it is unconſtitutional a particular clauſe is pointed out, and an inference is made, as in the caſe of goods, where becauſe there is one contraband article on board, the whole cargo is forfeited. Admit for a moment, that the part alluded to were unconſtitutional, this would in no wiſe affect the remainder. That part would be void, or i you think proper, you can repeal that part.

Let us, however, examine the clauſe objected to on the ground of the conſtitution. It is ſaid, that by this law the *district* judges in Tenneſſee and Kentucky, are removed from office by making them *circuit judges*. And again, that you have by law appointed two new offices, thoſe of *circuit judges*, and filled them by law, inſtead of purſuing the modes of appointment preſcribed by the conſtitution. To prove all this, the gentleman from Virginia did us the favor to read theſe parts of the law which he condemns, and if I can truſt to my memory, it is clear from what he read, that the law does not remove theſe *district judges*, neither does it appoint them to the office of *circuit judges*. It does not indeed put down the *distrct court*; but is ſo far from deſtroying the *offices* of diſtrict judge that it declares the perſons filling *thoſe offices*, ſhall perform the duty of holding the *circuit courts*. And ſo far is it from appointing *circuit judges*, that it declares the *circuit courts* ſhall be held by the *district judges*. But gentlemen contend, that to *discontinue* the diſtrict courts, was in effect to *remove* the diſtrict judges. This ſir, is ſo f r from being a juſt inference from the law, that the direct contrary follows as a neceſſary reſult; for it is on the principle that theſe judges continue in office after their courts are diſcontinued, that the new duty of holding other courts is aſſigned to them. But gentlemen ſay this doctrine militates with the principles we contend for. Surely not. It muſt be recollected, ſir, that we have repeatedly admitted the right of the legiſlature, to change, alter, modify, and amend the judiciary ſyſtem, ſo as beſt to promote the intereſt of the people. We only contend, that you ſhall not exceed or contravene the authority by which you act. But, ſay gentlemen you forced this new office on the diſtrict judges, and this is in effect a new appointment. I anſwer, that the queſtion can only ariſe on the refuſal of thoſe judges to act. But is it unconſtitutional to aſſign new duties to officers already exiſting? I fear that if this conſtruction be adopted, our labors will ſpeedily end; for we ſhall be ſo ſhackled, that we cannot move. What is the practice? Do we not every day call upon particular officers to perform duties not previouſly aſſigned to, or required of them? And muſt the executive in every ſuch caſe make a new appointment?

But as a further reaſon to reſtore, by repealing this law, the old ſyſtem, an honorable member from North-Carolina has told us the judges of the ſupreme court ſhould attend in the ſtates to acquire a competent knowledge of local inſtitutions, and for this purpoſe ſhould continue to ride the circuits. I believe there is great uſe in ſending young men to travel; it tends to enlarge their views, and give them more liberal ideas than they might otherwiſe poſſeſs. Nay, if they reſide long enough in foreign countries they may become acquainted with the manners of the people, and acquire ſome knowledge of their civil inſtitutions. But I am not quite convinced that riding rapidly from one end of this country to the other is the beſt way to ſtudy law. I am inclined to believe that knowledge may be more conveniently acquired in the cloſet than upon the high road. It is, moreover, to be preſumed that the firſt magiſtrate would, in ſelecting perſons to fill thoſe offices, take the beſt characters different parts of the country, who already poſſeſs the needful acquirements. But admitting that the Preſident ſhould not duly exerciſe in this reſpect his diſcretionary powers, and admitting that the ideas of the gentlemen are correct, how wretched muſt be our condition! Theſe, our judges, when called on to exerciſe their functions, would but begin to learn their trade, and that too at a period of life when the intellectual powers with no great facility can acquire new ideas. We muſt, therefore, have a double ſet of judges. One ſet of apprentice judges to ride circuits and learn the other ſet of maſter judges to hold courts and decide controverſies.

We are told, ſir, that the repeal aſked for is important, in that it may eſtabliſh a precedent, for that it is not merely a queſtion on the propriety of diſbanding a corps of ſixteen rank and file; but that proviſion may hereafter be made not for ſixteen, but for ſixteen hundred or ſixteen thouſand judges, and that it may become neceſſary to turn *them* to the right about. Mr. Preſident, I will not, I cannot preſume, that any ſuch proviſion will ever be made, and therefore I cannot conceive any ſuch neceſſity; I will not ſuppoſe, for I cannot ſuppoſe, that any party or faction will ever do any thing ſo wild, ſo extravagant. But I will aſk, how does this ſtrange ſuppoſition conſiſt with the doctrine of gentlemen, that public opinion is a ſufficient check on the legiſlature, and a ſufficient ſafe-guard to the people. Put the caſe to its conſequences, and what becomes of the check? Will gentlemen ſay it is to be found in the force of this wiſe precedent? Is this to control ſucceeding rulers in their wild, their mad career? But how? Is the creation of judicial officers the only thing committed to their diſcretion? Have they not according to the doctrine contended for, our all at their diſpoſition, with no other check than public opinion, which according to the ſuppoſition will not prevent them from committing the greateſt follies and abſurdities? Take then all the gentleman's ideas, and compare them together, it will reſult that here is an ineſtimable treaſure put into the hands of drunkards, madmen, and fools.

But away with theſe all derogatory ſuppoſitions. The legiſlature may be truſted. Our government is a ſyſtem of ſalutary checks. One legiſlative branch is a check on the other. And ſhould the violence of party ſpirit bear both of them away, the Preſident, an officer high in honor, high in the public confidence, charged with weighty concerns, reſponſible to his own regulation, and to the world, ſtands ready to arreſt their too impetuous courſe. This is our ſyſtem. It makes no mad appeal to every mob in the country. It appeals to the ſober ſenſe of men ſelected from their fellow-citizens for their talents, for their virtue—of men in advanced life, and of matured judgement. It appeals to their underſtanding, to their integrity, to their honor, to their love of fame, to their ſenſe of ſhame. If all theſe checks ſhould prove inſufficient, and alas! ſuch is the condition of human nature, that I fear they will not always be ſufficient—the conſtitution has given us one more. It has given us an independent judiciary. We have been told, that the executive authority carries your laws into execution. But let us not be the dupes of ſound. The executive magiſtrate commands indeed your fleets and armies; and duties, impoſts, exciſes, and all other taxes are collected, and all expenditures are made by officers whom he has appointed. So far indeed he executes your laws. But theſe his acts apply not often to individual concerns. In thoſe caſes ſo important to the peace and happineſs of ſociety, the execution of your laws is confided to your judges. And therefore are they rendered independant. Before then that you violate that independence—Pauſe—there are ſtate ſovereignties, as well as the ſovereignty of the general government—There are caſes—too many caſes—in which the intereſt of one is not confidered as the intereſt of the other. Should theſe conflict—if the judiciary be gone, the queſtion is no longer of law but of force. This is a ſtate of things which no honeſt and wiſe man can view without horror.

Suppoſe, in the omnipotence of your legiſlative authority, you trench upon the rights of your fellow-citizens, by paſſing an unconſtitional law: If the judiciary department preſerve its vigor it will ſtop you ſhort. Inſtead of a reſort to arms there will be a happier appeal to argument. Suppoſe a caſe ſtill more impreſſive. The Preſident is at the head of your armies. Let one of his generals, ſtuſhed with victory, and proud in command, preſume to trample on the rights of your moſt inſignificant citizen. Indignant of the wrong, he will demand the protection of your tribunals, and ſafe in the ſhadow of their wings will laugh his oppreſſor to ſcorn.

Having now, I believe, examined all the arguments adduced to ſhew the expediency of this motion, and which fairly ſifted reduce themſelves at laſt to theſe two things. Reſtore the antient ſyſtem, and ſave the additional expence: Before, I cloſe what I have to ſay on this grouud, I hope I ſhall be pardoned for ſaying one or two words about the expence. I hope alſo that notwithſtanding the epithets which may be applied to my arithmetic, I ſhall be pardoned for uſing that which I learnt at ſchool. It may have deceived me when it taught me that two and two make four. But though it ſhould *now* be branded with opprobrious terms, I muſt *ſtill* believe that two and two do *ſtill* make four.—Gentlemen of newer theories, and of higher attainments, while they ſmile at my inferiority muſt bear with my ſhrinking, and take me as I am.

In all this great ſyſtem of ſaving; in all this oſtentatious œconomy, this rage of reform, how happens it that the eagle eye has not yet been turned to the Mint? That no one piercing glance has been able to behold the expenditures of that department? I am far from wiſhing to overturn it. Though it be not of great neceſſity, nor even of ſubſtantial importance, though it be but a ſplended trapping of your government; yet as it may by impreſſing on your current coin the emblems of your ſovereignty, have ſome tendency to encourage a national ſpirit and to foſter the national pride; I am willing to contribute my ſhare to its ſupport. Yes, Sir, I would foſter the national pride. I cannot indeed approve of national vanity, nor feed it with vile adulation. But I would gladly cheriſh the lofty ſentiment of national pride. I would with my countrymen to feel like Romans, to be as proud as Engliſhmen, and going ſtill farther, I would with them to veil their pride in the well bred modeſty of French politeneſs. But can this eſtabliſhment, the mere decorations of your political edifice, can it be compared with the maſſy columns on which reſt your peace and ſafety? Shall the ſtriking of a few half-pence be put into a parrallel with the diſtribution of juſtice? I find, ſir, from the eſtimates on your table, that the ſalaries of the officers of your mint amount to 10,600 dollars, and that the expences are eſtimated at 10,900 making 21,500 dollars.

(To be continued.)

Lexington, March 19.

On wedneſday laſt the Citizens of this place were alarmed by the cry of FIRE, which proceeded from the houſe of Mr. J. Keiſer, on Main-ſtreet, but by the exertion of the Citizens it was ſoon extinguiſhed.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT,
March Term 1802.

The Grand Jury preſented an indictment againſt Alex. Taylor of Fayette county for larceny—A true bill. One againſt Iſaac Byers for do.—A true bill. One againſt Wm. Cockrell for do.—A true bill. One againſt Jno. Bowman and Julia his wife, from Montgomery, for larceny—True bills. One againſt Wm. Moreman of Madiſon, for paſſing counterfeit money—A true bill. Three againſt Iſaiah Bradley for ſame—True bills. One againſt Caleb Brown for do.—A true bill.

Taylor has been found guilty by the Venire, and ſentenced to the Penitentiary Houſe for ſix months---Byers for one year---John Bowman for one year---Wm. Moreman for four years---the others have not yet been tried.

Teſte,
THOS. BODLEY, C. L. D. C.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, ſct.
January Term, 1802.

Cuthbert Harriſon, Complainant.
againſt
James Barbour, Thomas Holt, and Philip Barbour, } Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Holt, not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that the ſaid defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate; on the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, it is ordered that he do appear here, on the third day of the next *May* term, and anſwer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively; another copy poſted up at the court houſe door, and a third copy publiſhed at the Danville meeting houſe door ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice.

A copy. Teſte,
WILLIS GREEN, C. D. D. C.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery county, on the waters of Bruſhy fork of Flat, A SORREL MARE, with a blaze face, two white feet, no brand, fourteen hands high, three years old paſt, appraiſed to 15l.

† Wm. Woodlan.

ENTERTAINMENT.

DAVID HARVEY

FROM Sharpſburg Maryland, wiſhes to inform the public, that he has opened TAVERN in the town of Zaneſville, where Zane's road croſſes the *Muſkingum*, in a large two ſtory houſe, at the ſign of the Eagle and Ball, on the main ſtreet, leading eaſtward from the Muſkingum ferry, and as it is on the main ſteet and beſt road, it is by no means inconvenient for thoſe who may croſs either the upper or lower fording. Said Harvey has laid in a good ſupply of IMPORTED LIQUORS, and alſo has a number of FEATHER BEDS, for the accommodation of travellers; his houſe is commodious, and his ſtable complete; he will be thankful for the intereſt of all who may think he deſerves it and will uſe every endeavor to give general ſatisfaction to all who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands, and as he has followed this buſineſs for twenty years and upwards, it is hoped he will be able to give as general ſatisfaction as this country affords, and as he has been he ſtill remains the public's

3t Moſt obedient, humble ſervant.
David Harvey.

N. B. A good hoſtler wanted at the above tavern.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber, living on Gray's run, Harriſon county, a Brown mare, about ſeven years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, three white feet, a blaze face, very much wind galled in one of her fore legs, no brands perceivable, appraiſed to 18l.

George Zimalt.

December 21ſt, 1801.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THIS morning ran-away from the ſubſcriber, in Lexington, an apprentice to the hatting buſineſs, named

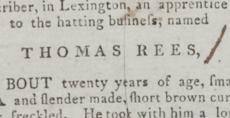
THOMAS REES,

ABOUT twenty years of age, ſmall and ſlender made, ſhort brown curly hair, freckled. He took with him a long deep blue cloth coat, and ſundry other cloathing, which it is uſeleſs to deſcribe, as he will likely change them. Whoever will deliver ſaid apprentice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

All perſons are heereby forewarned from harboring or employing ſaid apprentice, as they will be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigor of the law.

JOHN LOWREY.

March 17, 1802.



FRESH MEDICINE.

...iladelphia, at ou... ...ay-Pen, Lexington, and ...or CASH, Fine Linen, or

...ALSO RED CLOVER SEED,
FOR SALE.
ANDW. M'CALLA & Co.

PUBLIC SALE

ON Monday the Twenty-ninth inſt. at the Farm of JOHN FOWLER, Esq. will be expoſedto ſale on a credit of Twelve Months for all ſums exceeding Five Dollars, A WAGGON, THREE HORSES & HARNESS, *A Stock of* CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS; *A Quantity of Excellent* BACON, POULTRY &c. &c. The purchaſer to give bond and ſecurity for the payment.

THOMAS BODLEY, } Agents
CUTH BANKS, }

March 10th, 1802.

TAKEN up, by the ſubſcriber, on Townſend, two miles and a half from Wilſon's mill, Bourbon county,

A BAY HORSE,

Five years old this ſpring, about fourteen hands one inch high, a little white in his face, and the mane hangs on the near ſide, no brand; appraiſed to £10 10.

* JOHN LAIL.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, to wit:
January Term, 1802.

Nathan Huſton, and Joſeph F. Lewis, } *Complainants.*
Aagainſt
Spencer Griffin, *Defendant.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate; on the motion of the complainants, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here, on the third day of the next *May* Term, and anſwer the complainants' bill, and that a copy of the order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively; another copy poſted up at the court houſe door, and a third copy publiſhed at the Danville meeting houſe door, ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice.

A Copy. Teſte,
WILLIS GREEN. C. D. D. C.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURER.

Returns his thanks to his cuſtomers for their paſt favors, and hopes by his attention to buſineſs to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his ſhop next door to mr. Boggs's, oppoſite capt. Henry Marſhall's tavern, on Main ſtreet.—The ladies are reſpectfully informed that they may be ſupplied with Grecian Sandals, a new and much eſteemed improvement, and ſuperior to the former faſhions. Other branches of his buſineſs is carried on as uſual, with neatneſs and diſpatch.

tf Lexington, February 12.

VACCINE OR COW-POX.

HAVING procured the matter of the VACCINE or Cow-Pox, I ſhall now commence the Innoculation; being perfectly ſatisfied that it will eradicate that principle which the Small-Pox acts on.

JOS. BOSWELL.

Lexington, March 9th, 1801. 4w

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the town of Lexington, ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Market ſtreet, meaſuring 66 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 98 feet back; on which is a log dwelling houſe 16 feet ſquare, with a brick chimney; a ſmall kitchen, and a pump of excellent never failing water—The houſes are ſo far back as to leave the front of the lot open for building on—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid lot, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

CATHARINE WOOD.

March 11th, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in genera, that he has moved his STORE, into the large FRAMED HOUSE, formerly occupied by Mr. Amos Edwards, in the town of Paris, directly oppoſite where he formerly kept; and has on hand a large and elegant aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE

Which he is determined to ſell as low as any GOODS, offered for ſale in this ſtate, of equal quality.—He alſo returns his ſincere thanks to the public, for their friendſhip and paſt favors, and ſtill hopes from his aſſiduity to buſineſs, to retain the patronage of his friends and cuſtomers in general.

I am reſpectfully,
the public's friend,
and very humble ſervant,
WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. I have on hand, a large quantity of TURKEY YARN, which I will ſell by the pound or ſmall quantity.—Alſo, COARSE MUSLIN, by the bale or ſingle piece, CASTINGS, STEEL, COTTON & WOOL CARDS, FUSTIC, RED WOOD, & other DYE STUFFS, for Clothiers.

Paris, March 4th, 1802.

For the information of those who wish to make INSURANCE.

APPLICATION for inſurance muſt be accompanied with a certificate, ſpecifying the length and width of the veſſel or boat, the cable, ſtern-faſt, number of oars, pump and canoe or ſkiff, the number of hands, &c. which ought to be given by perſons who are judges, and who are diſintereſted reputable men. ——A bill of lading ſigned by the captain, or a manifeſt ſigned by the inſpector, which ſhall ſpecify the whole of the cargo on board, or to be put on board—it muſt alſo ſtate where the boat or veſſel lies—where ſhe will take in her cargo—when ſhe will take her departure; or if ſhe has failed, the time when, and the the port to which ſhe is bound; and if any information has been received from her ſince ſhe ſailed, it muſt be communicated. The inſurance does not commence until the veſſel is under way, on her intended voyage and the premium paid.

In all caſes of loſs, if practicable, a ſurvey muſt be made by diſintereſted men, who are to ſtate in writing, what in their opinion is neceſſary to be done, for the intereſt of the parties concerned; as alſo a proteſt to be entered by the captain on oath, in which the hands muſt join, ſtating particularly the loſs, where and how it happened, and what cargo was then on board.

In caſe a boat or veſſel be loſt, it is the duty of the captain and hands, to uſe all poſſible means to recover the whole or as much as poſſible, of the cargo, for which labor and expence, the inſurers will pay their proportionable part.

No boat which is inſured, muſt attempt to paſs the Falls of the Ohio, without taking a pilot on board.

Any ſhipper, who intends to tarry at any port or place on the voyage, for the benefit of trading, or other purpoſes, muſt have an article to that effect, inſerted in the policy of inſurauce.

Publiſhed by order of the Directors,
WILLIAM MACBEAN, Clk.
March 4th, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE.

WE ſhall attend with the commiſſioners appointed by the court of Fleming county, on Monday the third of April, between the hours of ten and two, at the mouth of the Mud-lick Fork of Johnſon, in Fleming county, to eſtabliſh the calls of an entry, in the name of William Lear, for four hundred acres; and one in the name of John Moſby, for ten thouſand, and do ſuch things as the law requires.

Lewis Craig,
John Winn.

March 11, 1802.

FOR SALE—*ON CREDIT*, ...
10,000lb of BACON, *chiefly* ...
20,000lb of TOBACCO,
1,000 gallons of BRANDY,
2,000 ditto WHISKEY.
GREEN C...

Jan. 20, 18...

BY YESTERDAY...

WASHINGTON CI...
House of Repreſe...
Wedneſday...

The Judiciary ... when Mr. Lowndes move... till the 1ſt Monday in ... On which a debate o... ...derable le... enſued—when the queſtion was taken ... Yeas and Nays, and loſt, Yeas 32—Nays 59.

The *main queſtion* was then taken on the paſſage of the bill by Yeas and Nays.—Yeas 59—Nays 32.

YEAS—Meſſrs. Alſton, Archer, Bacon, Bailey, Biſhop, Brent, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Davis, Dawſon, Dickſon, Elmendorf, Elmer, Fowler, Giles, Gray, Gregg, J. Heiſter, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Jackſon, Johnſon, Jones, Leib, Milledge, Mitchell, Moore, Mott, New, Newton, Nicholſon, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, of N. Y, J. Smith of Virg. Jos. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Taliaferro, Thomas, Thompſon, A. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Neſs, Varnum, Van Horne, R. Williams—59,

NAYS.—Meſſrs. Boude, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Euſtis, Foſter Goddard, Griſwold, Grove, Haſtings, Hemphill, Henderſon, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, L. R. Morris. Peirce, Plater, Read, Rutledge, Stanley, Tallmage, Tenney, Tillinghaſt, Upham, Van Renſelaer, Wadſworth, Walker, L. Williams, Woods—32.

NEW-YORK, February 26.

Captain Monteith, of the brig Joſeph Harvey, arrived at Philadelphia from Cadiz, informs, that while there, he received a letter from captain Blackwell, dated Algeſiras, December 31, Stating the capture of a Tripolitan brig and 200 men, by the United States frigate Philadelphia.

The Boſton frigate had arrived at Algeſi-

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ras. The Preſident Commodore Dale, and the Philadelphia Captain Barton, were cruiſing off Tripoli, in December, The Eſſex Captain Bainbridge, was off Gibraltar.

February 27.

Captain Bull, of the Brig Comet, from La Guira, informs, that in conſequence of an order from the Governor of Havanna, the port of La Guira was ſhut againſt all American veſſels on the 8th January.

BALTIMORE, March 3.

CONFLAGRATION of the CAPE.

Arrived on Tueſday evening, capt. Rogers, of the ſchr. Nelly, from Cape Francois, which he left the 14th February. The news by captain R. is moſt diſtreſſing, both on account of the American property which has been deſtroyed at the Cape, and the ſcenes of horror and bloodſhed which have and will take place.

It appears that a diviſion of the French fleet, conſiſting of fourteen ſail of ſhips of the line and eleven other ſhips of war, with about 20,000 men, arrived off the Cape on the 3d of February, when negociations were entered into by the commandants on each ſide, as to the terms on which the one party were to be permitted to land, and the tenure on which the other was to hold their liberty and property. During thoſe negotiations, gen. Leclerc refuſed to recognize any ſuch character as a governor in the iſland, whoſe ſanction, it was pretended by the blacks, was wanting to permit him to land. This impolitic ſtep immediately rouſed the ſuſpicions of the negroes, who peremptorily forbade him to land, and threatened, if force were uſed, to repel it by force—to fire the town and murder the whites. On the evening of the following day, one of the ſhips hove in near ſhore, and was fired on by the battery with red hot ſhot; which was at the ſame time the ſignal for the conflagration of the town. Fire and faggots lighted up the flames in many parts at the ſame time, and the place during the night, exhibited a ſcene of horror & deſtruction beyond the power of deſcription, and equalled only by the dreadful fate it experienced in the year '92. Many maſſacres took place, and the brutal ſavage of the negroes ſpared neither age nor ſex, not of their own color, except Americans, one only of whom (a young man from Charleſton) was killed. With one hand the black dæmons of ſlaughter were ſeen holding up the writhing infant: and hacking off its limbs with the ſword in the other. Thoſe that eſcaped the ſword were preſerved to witneſs more horrid ſenſation, being dragged by the negroes, (who e... ...own during the fire, and a... forts) to ... tains... f...

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SACRED TO THE MUSES.

THE BRUSH-MAKERS.

Two brush-makers of no renown,
Long had been rivals in the town—
What e'er Jones ask'd you for a sweeper,
The other quick would sell you cheaper:
This conduct strange so much oppress'd him,
That meeting once he thus address'd him:

"I steals the stuff to save my self,
"And then I makes them up my self;
"So cannot think, tho' oft I try,
"How can you cheaper sell than I?"
"I'll tell you friend," the other said,
"I steals my brushes ready made!"

ANECDOTE.

Not long since two black men fell into dispute about their religious principles.—One insisted upon it, that if a man once becomes a good man, he never would fall away and become a wicked man again; and if it should so happen (says he) it prove he nebber was a good man." The other replied, "You know Mr. N. T. he had great state, negro and cherry ting, and was worth ten or fifteen thousand pounds—but now he poor begger, cause he got no state;—Tinks it probeble nebber had any?" His antagonist went away chapfallen.

JAMES MACCOUN,
Has just received from Philadelphia, a large and well chosen assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Of the latest importations from Europe,
AND now opening at his Store on Main street, nearly opposite the Market house, which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.
Also, from his
Nail Manufactory,
A constant supply of Cut and Hammered
NAILS, of the best quality.
Lexington, January 18, 1802.

Wanted Immediately,
Two or Three
JOURNEYMEN COOPERS,
To whom good wages will be given—Also
Two or Three
APPRENTICES
To the above business.
A generous price will be given *in Cash* for
Eight or Ten Thousand STAVES;
And the payment made on the delivery. For particulars apply at my shop, at the lower end of Main street, Lexington.
Dec. 7, 1801. William Dorsey.
6tf

I will either Sell or Rent, my
HOUSES & LOTS
In town, reserving a small piece in front of Mr. Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.
IF I do not sell, I would make an allowance to an [illegible] would rent for a term of years, for re[illegible]ments.
[illegible] HUGHES.

24X
GREAT BARGAINS,

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for a greater part, *Extensive Credits* will be given, in annual payments, the purchaser giving good bond and security; *The following* PROPERTY *I will sell, from this day forward, (to wit:)*

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the Lots of ground they are on, in Paris—they begin at the Main Corner street facing the Court house, and running parallel with the public ground one hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame building, in which there is a large well finished store house and counting room, both large fire places of brick; the other part well calculated for a tavern, six well finished rooms plaistered, and four large fire places; another room, thirty-six feet by twenty, and two fire places, and within five feet of the back room door, a brick lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining—The balance of the building of brick, two stories high; with four houses, twenty feet square, rented out to different families; convenient to those are two small kitchens—there is a stable and small garden for the use of the large building. I have also nine acres of out lots in excellent order for cultivation—Those buildings were first valued by a number of workmen at eight thousand dollars; and several useful additions have been made to them since—I will now give them extremely low, and give them clear of all incumbrance.

Another property I have in Mason county, one mile and three quarters from Limestone—two valuable overshot mills, in as high credit for manufacturing flour, as any in the state, and are now repairing and almost done, so as to start in compleat order when the season for grinding commences, with the best Burr and Allegany stones, rolling screens &c.—Those mills in the season for grinding, can make forty barrels of flour every day that they are worked; and any person inclining to purchase, can be informed, that the quality of the flour is superior to any that has been boated from Limestone. With those I will sell a valuable negro man, a good miller; the plantation of 140 acres, 100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in the state, a fine clover and blue grass pasture and meadow, a small dwelling house and farm, with other out houses, cherry and peach orchard—the title indisputable; and I will give it clear of all incumbrance. For this property I have in two years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Military land, fourteen miles from Washington, North West of the Ohio river, with a very promising salt lick, supposed to have salt water, a small trial has been made, and some salt made by a mr. Sherry.

24X

I have also two small plantations in bon, that I will sell—they are most[illegible] rate land.

[illegible] e patents for lands near Montgo[illegible] court house, of the first quality; [illegible] thousand acres, the half of which [illegible] at one third its value; the pur[illegible] have his choice; patented 17 [illegible]ntries very special.

[illegible] of 600 acres of first qua[illegible] from Fleming court [illegible] and special entries—

[illegible]nd acres for sale, [illegible]ge's tract, level, [illegible]uality for this I will [illegible] 6s per acre; the title unde[illegible]

I have also for sale about [illegible]00 acres, on Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never failing spring on it; a part rich land, and a part indifferent, within six miles of Mann's lick; this has excellent range and timber—for this I will take good salt at 12s per acre, if cash 9s per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres, patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles from the Crab orchard—this I will take 3s per acre for in cash, or 4s 6d in horses.

If it will be an accomodation to those who may incline to purchase the mills, I will give in an excellent house woman, now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good stock of hogs cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in all, or any of the aforesaid property, that any person inclinable to purchase, may be well accomodated. The mills I will deliver up the tenth of March next, or if sooner required, on a little more advance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise Negroes, and Horses, will be taken by instalments, as will best suit the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards, jun. in Bourbon, or to mr. David S. Brodrick, in Washington, or mr. Enoch Smith, near Montgomery court house, or James Brown esq. in Lexington, for information and contracts with respect to the property, or to the subscriber, either in Bourbon or Washington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to purchase, shall have on the lowest terms, as I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to be delivered before the 15th of March next. And,

24X

I have also one other plantation for sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared, and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will furnish with wheat at cash price, and will, if employed, engage to clear them in the sales of flour &c. this season, 2500 or 3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Sen.
11th September, 1801. *5dtf

Trotter & Scott,
HAVE just received, and now opening for sale, at their Store, in Lexington, a complete assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Well suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of Dry Goods Groceries, Queens and Glass Ware, Bar-Iron, Steel, Imported Castings, Nails, Window-Glass, Boulting-Cloths, suited for Merchant or Country Work—likewise a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.
Lexington, April 20, 1801.

WILLIAM VOORHIES & Co.
SADDLERS, & CAP & HARNESS MAKERS,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business in Mr. William Ross's brick house, on short street, near the Presbyterian meeting house, Lexington; where they will be happy to receive orders for any thing in the above lines, which shall be punctually attended to. They hope from their attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a part of the public favors.
Jan. 4, 1802. 10 4

FOR SALE,
TWO STILLS & A BOILER,
MADE of Copper, of superior quality. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and likely young Horses taken in payment. For further particulars application may be made to the EDITOR of this Paper.
November 4, 1801 17

THE President and Directors of the Kentucky insurance company, think it their duty to inform their fellow citizens and the public in general, that they are now organized, and ready to receive propofals to insure vessels or boats of every description, on their voyages up or down the Western waters, or at sea. Application may be made at their office in Lexington, accompanied with declaration of the shipper and certificate containing the name, burthen, dimensions and the goodness of the said vessel or boat, their being well found for the intended voyage, the bill of lading or manifest of the cargo, the port from which they sail and place of destination. Further informatipn may be had at their office.
Lexington, 1st February, 1802.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
Just received, now opening
And For Sale at the STORE of
JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, Feb. 3d, 1802

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Boon county, on Tea Mile creek, the 11th day of Nov. a bright bay Horse, about fifteen hands high, 11 or 12 years old, no brands perceivable, much saddle marked, his near hind foot white, his off fore foot smaller than the other, a small blemish in his right eye, shod before, a few white hairs in his forehead, bob tail, appraised to 13l.
3X *John Points.*

NOTICE.
Commissioners appointed by the county court of Fleming, will meet on the 16th day of April next, at the house of James Young, in order to perpetuate testimony to establish the special calls of the beginning of an entry of 983 acres, made in the name of Isaac Pearce, on the middle fork of Fleming creek, in said county, and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeably to law. They will adjourn from day to day until the business is completed.
March 11, 1802. 2 *Alex. Ramsey.* 5

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Dick's river, near Boman's old Station, a black Mare, and bay yearling Colt; the mare about 8 or 9 years old, fifteen hands high, had on a six shilling bell, fastened with a leather collar and leather buckle, no brand perceivable, appraised to 25l—the colt thirteen hands high, its mane hanging on the near side, appraised to 4l 10s.
3X *William Anderson.*
Mercer, Dec 28, 1801. ‡3s

WAGNON's
R. BRADLEY
RESPECTFULLY announces that he succeeds Major WAGNON, in the commodious Brick House and Stables, which he lately occupied in this place, with a revision of assistants and servants, arranged to respective departments; which together with that peculiar respect shewn himself while with Major Wagnon, emboldens him to anticipate a patronage from GENTEEL GUESTS, ONLY, as durable as his solicitude to please.
Lexington, 15th Feb. 1802.

WANTED,
A QUANTITY OF
MERCHANTABLE WHISKEY,
(If delivered at Frankfort would be perferred)
Apply to
MACBEAN & POYZER.
Lexington, 26th, Feb. 1802.

NOTICE,
THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, will meet at the mouth of Buck-Lick creek, a branch of Hinkston, on the 15th day of June next, in order to take the depositions of witnesses, and perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of an entry of one thousand acres of land made in the name of Jenkin Philips, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.
March 31 1802. 3X *Jenkin Philips.*

KENTUCKY, Paris District, sct.
October Term, 1801.
Robert Johnston, Complainant,
against
Robert Martin & others, Defendants.
In CHANCERY.
THE defendant Martin, not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Martin, do appear here on the third day of the next term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in fome one of the Gazettes of this state for eight weeks succeesively, another copy posted at the front door of the court house in Paris, and published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Paris, some Sunday immediately after Divine service.
A copy—Teste
Tho. Arnold, C. P. D. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, of the county of Jessamine, on the waters of Hickman, a yellow bay Horse, ten or twelve years old, fifteen hands one inch high, a blaze in his forehead, no brands perceivable, appraised to 21l, Jan. 21st 1802.
† Isaac Smith.

SIX CENTS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, JESSE ARMSTRONG, an apprentice to the Tanning business. He is in his 18th year, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light brown hair, fair complexion, remarkably knock kneed; whoever apprehends said apprentice and delivers him to me shall have the above reward.
3X *James Haslet.*

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the mouth of the Knob lick creek, a dark bay Mare, four years old this spring, four feet three inches high, branded on the near jaw, shoulder and buttock thus, B, appraised to 5l 10s, April 9th 1801.
3X† John Barnett.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one black Mare Colt, two years old next spring, thirteen hands high, the two hind feet white, a small snip, appraised to five pounds.
3X John Osburn.
Fleming county, Locust, Nov. 28, 1801.

LOST.
ON Tuesday the 9th inst. on the road leading from Lexington, to general William Russell's a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing BONDS and other PAPERS, of no use to any person but the owner. My name is wrote in the book. Any person finding it, will please to leave it at Mr. Tegarden's store in Lexington, where they will receive a handsome reward.
3X THOMAS HANLEN.
Lexington, March 10th, 1802.
2w J.F.

THE SHAREHOLDERS
OF the *Vineyard Association*, are requested to meet at the house of Capt. John Postlethwait in the town of Lexington, on Saturday the 20th of this instant, (March) at 10 o'clock A. M. in order to elect twelve directors, for the ensuing year, agreeably to the law "Incorporating the Vineyard Society."
JOHN BRADFORD, President.
March [illegible] 180[illegible]

TAKEN up by Jeremiah Wilk[illegible] years old, with a star in her fo[illegible] thirteen hands one inch high, appraised [illegible]
A Copy. Teste.
EDMD SEARCY, D. C. W. C.